



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## MAP NOTICES.

BY

HENRY GANNETT.

Since the publication of the last Bulletin the U. S. Geological Survey has made notable additions to the map of the United States in the form of thirty-eight sheets, a majority of which are in the eastern part of the country.

In New Hampshire are two sheets, on a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, known as Peterboro and Whitefield. Both these sheets represent undulating or hilly country, diversified with occasional monadnocks. Near the centre of the Peterboro sheet is the well-known peak Monadnock, a typical mountain of this character.

Four sheets, situated about the junction of the three States of Massachusetts, Vermont and New York, have been combined in forming the Taconic sheet, which, on a scale 1:125,000 and a contour interval of 40 feet, represents admirably the relief features of this hill country.

In New York are no fewer than eleven sheets, all on the scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. Wilmurt and Canada Lake are in the Adirondacks, representing hill country, abounding in lakes and marshy streams, the result of the extensive glaciation of the region. Remsen is farther to the west, and shows a country of comparatively low hills, which also has been extensively glaciated. Schoharie lies in the Helderberg Plateau, and shows a dissected region, with broad, well-graded stream valleys. Little Falls includes part of the valley of the Mohawk, with the hill country bordering the Adirondacks in the northern part of the sheet. Baldwinsville, lying farther to the westward, represents a region of glacial deposits, including many beautiful examples of drumlins. Oswego, lying north of the latter and bordering on Lake Ontario, is also diversified with many beautiful drumlins, whose axes show a remarkable parallelism, trending about south-southeast. Fulton lies east of Oswego, also bordering upon Lake Ontario on the north, and presents similar characteristics. Canajoharie includes a part of the valley of the Mohawk, with the escarpment of the Helderberg plateau in the south. Cherry Creek, in the western part of the State, represents a dissected plateau, with broad stream valleys. Dunkirk shows a portion of the low shores of Lake Erie, with the plateau rising abruptly a few miles inland.

In New Jersey are two sheets, Raritan and Passaic, each of which is a combination and reduction of four sheets, the scale being 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet. Passaic includes Jersey City, Newark and the Oranges, with the beautifully curved ridges on the outskirts of the Appalachians. Raritan lies directly west of it, and is mainly occupied by the parallel ridges of the Appalachians and the narrow valleys separating them.

In Pennsylvania are three sheets, the first results of the resumption of work in that State produced by the co-operation of the State with the Federal authorities. These sheets are upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. Erie includes the city of that name, with the lake shore, and in the southern part the escarpment of the Allegheny Plateau. Fairview lies directly west of Erie. The third sheet, lying south of Fairview, is occupied in the main by the lower slopes of the Allegheny Plateau, in which, as in other similar regions, the streams, recently revived after being graded, have become deeply incised.

Co-operation between the State of Maryland and the Federal authorities has resulted in considerable work, and among the sheets produced are seven lying entirely or partly in this State. All these are upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet. In the low country in the eastern part of the State is the Betterton sheet, including the country near the head of Chesapeake Bay—a low region, whose altitude nowhere exceeds 100 feet above sea-level, while much of the shore of the bay is marshy. Havre de Grace lies north of Betterton and represents the head of Chesapeake Bay and the lower course of Susquehanna River. Cecilton lies east of Betterton, in the northeastern part of the State, and represents a low, level region, with estuaries at the mouths of all the rivers. Elkton is north of Cecilton and represents a similar region, with its relief a little more accentuated. The other three sheets of Maryland are situated in the western, mountainous portion of the State, and bear the names of Accident, Oakland and Flintstone.

In Illinois is one sheet, Highwood, upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 10 feet. It is situated north of Chicago, and represents a level, glaciated country, with steep bluffs along Lake Michigan.

In Iowa is one sheet, Anamosa, upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet. It represents a somewhat broken prairie region, in which the streams are deeply incised.

At the junction of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa is the Lancaster sheet, upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of

20 feet. The Mississippi river flows across this sheet in a bottom-land two miles in breadth, bordered by steep bluffs several hundred feet in height. Its tributaries are all deeply incised in the prairie.

In western Kansas are two sheets, Lakin and Syracuse, both on the scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet. These sheets adjoin one another, and are traversed by the Arkansas river in a broad bottom-land, bordered on the north by bluffs of considerable height, while upon the south is a broad stretch of sand-dunes.

In Indian Territory are three sheets, known as Sanbois, Atoka and Coalgate; these are upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 50 feet. They lie mainly in the Choctaw Nation, although the first-named includes a portion of the Cherokee country. This sheet is the only one which shows decided relief, its southern part being occupied by the crooked ridges of the western extension of the Ozark Hills.

In Colorado is one sheet, Engineer Mountainon, a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 100 feet. This is in the San Juan Mountains, in the southwestern part of the State, and contains several high summits, the most prominent of which, as well as the highest, is Engineer Mountain, with an altitude of 12,962 feet.

In Nevada is one sheet, Silver Peak, upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 100 feet. This sheet represents the Silver Peak Range, a broad, irregular mountain mass, together with desert valleys at its base. It presents a number of excellent illustrations of alluvial cones built by the streams which flow from the mountains into the valley and there disappear.

In California are two sheets—Fernando in the southern part of the State, upon a scale of 1:62,500, with a contour interval of 50 feet. This represents the western part of the San Gabriel Mountains, with the San Fernando Valley at their south base. The other, known as San Luis, is upon a scale of 1:125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. It includes a large area of the coast ranges in the vicinity of San Luis Obispo, together with a long stretch of the Pacific coast.

The War Department has recently issued an excellent map of northeastern China, representing that portion of the "Flowery Kingdom" which is most in the public eye at present. The scale is about 20 miles to an inch, and the map includes the territory from latitude 30 to 42° north, and longitude 112 to 124° east.